JANUARY 24, 1771. NUMBER ...

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.—— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

On the Importance of a proper CONDUCT *in* LIFE.

A good Man's Steps are all with Caution trod,
He owns the Charge and Favourite of his God;
And if he slips (as sure the best may err)
He's still supported by Almighty Care.

TO shew what is truly great, ornamental, or useful in Life, to call the Attention of Mankind to Objects worthy of their Regard as rational and immortal Beings, to lay down certain and established Means for attaining the true End of our Existence, must be a noble Work; even the Attempt would be laudable. The Business of Life is serious, not ludicrous. No Order of Beings, especially the rational, was brought in Existence wholly for Pleasure and Amusement; but to fill some useful Place, and answer some important End in the extensive Scheme of the Beneficent Creator. It is therefore evidently the Interest, the Wisdom, and the Perfection, of every rational Creature, to be careful in properly performing the *Duty* of its appointed Station, as in it he will, in the End, find his Glory and his Happiness.

As young People have a Prospect, though a precarious One, of living to old Age, it is of Consequence that they be early put upon such Courses as will be likely to render their Passage through Life, whether longer or shorter, easy and comfortable. A Person's setting out with proper Dignity is of great Importance towards his future Prosperity; as, on the contrary, one false Step, at the first Entrance into Life, may prove irretrievable. Mankind fix their Attention upon the Behaviour of a Person just setting out, and according to the Prudence, or Want of Judgment, they observe in the first Steps he takes, pronounce upon the Whole of his future Conduct. Men in active Stations, especially, ought to consider that at their first Entrance into Life they will have the ill Will and Envy of many Rivals and Competitors to encounter, and ought to remember that it will require no ordinary Degree of Sagacity to defeat the Designs of those who think themselves interested to make a bad Use of every Miscarriage.

To this End there is Nothing so indispensably necessary as a certain Turn of Mind which puts a Person upon looking forward, and enables him to judge rightly of the Consequences of his Behaviour, so as to avoid the Misfortunes into which Rashness precipitates many, and to gain the Ends which a wise and virtuous Man ought to pursue.

It is evident, to the meanest Understanding, that there is a Fitness or Unfitness, a Suitableness or Unsuitableness, of Things to one another, which is not to be changed without some Change presupposed in the Things, or their Circumstances. A prudential Forecast is the Knowledge and Observance of this Propriety of Behaviour to Times and Circumstances, and probable Consequences, according to their several Varieties; and, like all other Endowments of the Mind, it is also a natural Gift bestowed more or less liberally upon different Persons. Some give Promises of Sagacity and Coolness almost from their Infancy, and others arrive at the mature Exercise of Foresight or Reflection; but, in Spite of the Experience of many Years, seem Children to the last. Yet this Faculty, at the same Time, is capable of great Improvements in the weakest Heads, could they but be brought to bestow a little Thought and Attention, or to listen to Reason more than to Passion.

If we consider the Life we lead in this World as a State of Discipline, all is ordered as it should be. We enter into this Life with Minds wholly unfurnished with Ideas, Attachments, or Biasses of any Kind. After a little Time we find certain Propensities begin to act pretty strongly within us, which, in the main, are necessary to move us to avoid what might be hurtful, and pursue what might be useful to the Support of the animal Frame; and these Propensities are appointed to anticipate Reason, which does not at first exert itself. As we advance in Life we become capable of reasoning upon Actions, and their Consequences; and, accordingly, do, in general, reason justly enough about Matters of Right and Wrong, where Passion does not blind or mislead us. When we come into the vigorous and flourishing Time of Life, excited by our Passions and Appetites, we enter upon various Scenes of Action; yet here is the proper Season for exercising our Virtue, for habituating ourselves to keep constantly on our Guard against innumerable Assaults, for watching over ourselves that we may not be surprised and fall before Temptation, or, if we fall, that, by suffering from our Errours, we may be moved to greater Diligence and Attention to our Duty, to a stronger Attachment to Virtue, and a more fixed Hatred to the Crimes which have brought such Sufferings upon us.

Pleasure and Pain, Health and Disease, Success and Misfortune, Reward and Punishment, often, at a very great Distance of Time after the Action, are made the natural, or at least frequent, Consequences of our general Behaviour here; to suggest to us the Reasonableness of concluding that an extensive Uniformity prevails through the Whole of the divine moral Government, and that what we see here in Shadow will, in the future State, appear in Substance and Perfection, and that it not only will, but ought to be so, and cannot be otherwise.

If we consider the opposite natural Tendencies and Effects of Virtue and Vice, in the present State, we shall from thence see Reason to conclude that the former is pleasing to the gracious Author of our Being, and the latter the contrary. The natural Effects of Temperance are Health, Length of Days, and a more delicate Enjoyment of the innocent Pleasures of Life. The natural Effects of Gluttony, Drunkenness, and Lewdness, are Disease and Pain, Disgust and Disappointment, and untimely Death. The natural Effects of universal Benevolence, Justice, and Charity, are the Love of Mankind, Success in Life, and Peace in One's own Mind. The Consequences to be expected from ill Will, Injustice, and Selfishness, are the Contempt and Hatred of Mankind, and Punishment by the Laws of Nations. When we say such an Effect follows naturally from such a Cause, we mean that it does so by the divine Appointment; for what is natural is only so, because Rectitude requires it to be so.

Now if our bodily Frame is so formed that its Wellbeing consists in Temperance, and that an immoderate Indulgence of Appetite tends to disorder and unhinge it; if the Make of the human Mind, and our social State in Life, are such that the social Virtues tend to produce universal Happiness, and all this by the Constitution and Course of Nature; if these Things be so, who is so blind as not to see in all this a moral Government already established, under God, even in this World, and going on to Perfection? And yet, that we may not, by a continued Course of Ease and Happiness, be led either to such Arrogance and Pride as to conclude ourselves the Lords of Nature, or to fix our Affections upon the present State, we are placed in the School of Affliction, to be broke and trained to Obedience. That Happiness too easily come at, and a constant Series of Success and Prosperity, are by no Means proper for us, is too evident from the Streets of Ease and Affluence, which very few can bear without almost losing their Reason. The Scenes of Madness run into by ambitious Princes, the Excesses our Nobility and wealthy Commoners are from Time to Time guilty of, and the fatal Catastrophe of whole Nations whenever they arrive at the Pinnacle of Greatness and Riches, show the absolute Necessity of Affliction to force us upon Consideration, to put us in Mind of the Frailty of our Nature and State, and to make us remember that we are under the Government of one who can raise or humble, afflict or relieve, reward or punish, as to him seems good.

That we may never lose Sight of our Duty, nor have it in our Power to pretend Ignorance, and even to silence the poor Excuse of Thoughtlessness, Conscience, that ever watchful and faithful Monitor, is placed within the Mind itself, to be always at Hand to judge of our Characters and Actions, and to alarm us with its Stings and Reproaches, whenever we do amiss.

There is no Mind so gross and stupid as not to feel, at Times, some Pangs of Remorse; and not only Conscience within, but every Object in Nature, present us some moral Lesson. Tempests, Thunders, and Lightnings, from above; Inundations and Earthquakes, from beneath; the Sword, Famine, and Pestilence, in our Cities; Diseases and Pains in our own Persons, or those of our nearest Friends and Relations; and Death, on our right Hand and on our left; what are all these but awful, and yet kind Warnings from the tender and compassionate Father of Mankind, who shows himself willing to give his unthinking short sighted Creatures all possible Advantages for Virtue and Happiness that might be consistent with their Nature, as free Agents; with their Condition, as being in a State of Discipline; and with the grand and universal Scheme, which must be equitable, unchangeable, and uniform.

Thus it appears plain that the present Life was intended for a State of Discipline, and is very well adapted to that Purpose. Nor does the actual Prevarication of Numbers of moral Agents prove that the State was not intended for training them up to Virtue, or that it is not properly adapted to that Purpose, any more than the amazing Number of Abortions which happen in the natural World proves that the general Design of Seeds was not to fructify and produce Plants and Animals. Naturalists show us that, in some Cases, Millions of Stamina perish for one that comes to Maturity; and, as we conclude every Seed of a Plant, or animal Egg, was formed capable of Fructification, so we may that every moral Agent was formed capable of attaining Happiness. The great Difference is, that in the natural World numerous Abortions are the Consequence of the common Course of Nature; but, in the moral, of fatal Perverseness, by making a bad Choice.

And, indeed, what State of Discipline for free Agents can be conceived, without supposing a Possibility of their behaving ill in it? Nothing but an absolute Restraint upon the Liberty of the Creature, which is wholly inconsistent with the Nature of free Agency, and of a State of Discipline, could have prevented their acting, in many Instances, amiss. But the all bounteous Creator has effectually put it out of the Power of the most presumptuously insolent of his Creatures to arraign his Justice; for if he has given to every accountable Being a fair Opportunity of attaining Happiness, if he has placed him in the direct Way towards it, and is ready to assist him in his Endeavours after it, he has, to all Intents and Purposes, done the same as if he had given it to every Individual: For he who points out the Way to get an Estate, or any of the good Things of Life, and who assists and supports me in my Endeavours to procure it, he it is to whom I am obliged for whatever I acquire in Consequence of his Advice, and by Means of his Protection and Assistance.

Every one knows that, with Respect to the present State, exclusive of Futurity, there is great Difficulty in getting through Life without some fatal Misconduct which may imbitter and render it unhappy. It is a Matter of Doubt whether a new born Infant will get over the precarious Time of Youth without being drawn, through Rashness and Thoughtlessness, and the Temptations of bad Company, into such a Course of Folly as may effectually prevent his proving a useful and valuable Member of Society; yet we always look upon the Birth of a Child into the World as a Subject of Joy, not of Grief or Complaint, and upon the untimely Death of a young Person as a Calamity, because we take into our View the Consideration of its being in the Power of every Person to behave well in Life if he pleases, and we hope he will do so. The Warriour is sufficiently apprised of the Danger of engaging, a Danger which it is out of his Power to ward off; yet he longs to mix in the martial Tumult, and engages with Joy in the glorious Strife. Why should Man think himself hardly used in being placed in a Post attended with occasional Danger, but in which he must be egregiously wanting to himself if he miscarries finally? But if I should not choose a Happiness attainable only through Peril and Trouble, but would rather, through sordid Stupidity and Inactivity, desire to decline existing upon such Terms, does it therefore follow that the infinite Author of Existence may not oblige me, in Spite of my Obstinacy or Stupidity, to go through what he may judge proper for me, and necessary for his great Ends?

It has been asked why the beneficent Author of Being did not pursue such an effectual Scheme in the moral World as he has done in the natural, by planting in our Minds such a strong and irresistible Propensity to Virtue as would have effectually secured the universal Happiness of the Species. The answer is obvious, that he required the Obedience of free Agents, by a Love of Choice and a Love of Reason. To propose, by mere instinctive Attractions, mechanically to draw free Agents to the Love and Practice of Virtue, was contradictory to the Nature of his Design; because what is wanted is not so much that Mankind be brought to go, like Machines, in a certain Track, as that the rational Faculties be formed, in a rational Manner, to the entire Love and habitual Pursuit of Goodness. This shows mechanical Means to be improper, alone, for that Purpose, though they may prove, as we find, useful Helps; and that rational Means are absolutely necessary for acting upon rational Natures. And it is ever to be remembered that, as the inanimate World is made to concur with the divine Scheme in a mechanical, and the animal in an instinctive Manner, so rational Beings, if they concur at all, must concur in a Manner suitable to their Nature; that is, rational, free, and voluntary.

The requisite Concurrence of moral Agents, of whatever Rank or Order, or their Conformity to the grand Design of the universal Governour, which is the Ground Work of universal Harmony, Perfection, and Happiness, throughout the Creation, consists therefore in their acting according to Truth, Rectitude, and Propriety, in their respective Stations, whether higher or lower in the Scale of Being, whether in States of Discipline or Reward, in all Cases or Circumstances that regard either themselves, their Fellow Beings, or their Creator. Whatever moral Agent strictly and universally observes this Rule, he is of that Character which all rational Beings call good, is amiable in the Sight of the supreme Judge of Rectitude and Goodness; and it is as certain that every such Being must be finally happy as that the Nature of Things is what it is, and that perfect Wisdom and Goodness must act rightly in governing the World.

To suppliant Virtue Nothing is deny'd;
For Blessings ever wait on virtuous Deeds,
And though a late a sure Reward succeeds.

An ACCOUNT *of some very extraordinary* PRODUCTIONS *of* HUMAN ART.

ANTIQUITY, as well as the more modern Times, may boast of some exceeding fine and very exquisite Performances of human Art. Callicrates, as recorded by Athenæus and Pliny, had made, in Ivory, some Ants, and other Animals, so small that their Limbs, very exactly formed, were imperceptible to other Eyes but his own.

Myrmecides had constructed a Coach with four Horses, and the Coachman, in so small a Compass that the Whole could lie covered with the Wing of a Fly. A Vessel of the same Artist was covered with the Wing of a Bee.

Galen speaks of a Pheton represented on a Ring, in a Chariot drawn by four Horses, on each of which could be distinguished the Reigns and other Trappings, with their fore Teeth, and all their Motions.

Cardan makes Mention of a chained Flea in Germany, and of a repeating Watch in a Ring.

Solinus relates that the Iliad of Homer was written in Characters so small as to be contained in a Nut Shell. Huet fancied this to be very possible, and assures us he could do the same Thing himself, according to an Essay he had made in Consequence of a Dispute he had on this Occasion with the Duke of Montausier.

Dr. Power says he saw a golden Chain at Tredescant's, of three hundred Links, not more than an Inch in Length, fastened to, and pulled away by, a Flea. Mr. Henry Baker, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of The Microscope Made Easy, says that he had seen near Durham Yard, in the Strand, and had examined with his Microscope, a Chaise made by Mr. Boverick, a Watchmaker, having four Wheels, with all the proper Apparatus belonging to them, turning readily on their Axles, together with a Man sitting in the Chaise; all formed of Ivory, and drawn along by a Flea, without any seeming Difficulty. Mr. Baker adds, that he weighed it with the greatest Care he was able, and found the Chaise, Man, and Flea, were hardly equal to a single Grain. He weighed also, at the same Time and Place, a Brass Chain made by the same Hand, about two Inches long, containing two Hundred Links, with a Hook at one End, and a Padlock and Key at the other, and found it less than the third Part of a Grain. He had seen, besides, made by the same Artist, a Quadrille Table, with a Draw in it, an eating Table, a Sideboard Table, a Looking Glass, twelve Chairs with Skeleton Backs, two Dozen of Plates, six Dishes, a Dozen Knives, and as many Forks, twelve Spoons, two Salts, a Frame and Cashes, together with a Gridiron, Lamp, and Fourcastle, all contained in a Cherry Stone, and not filling more than Half of it.

We are told, in the German Ephemerides, that Gerald Nemethus made a Cup, of a Pepper-Corn, which held twelve Hundred Grains of Corn, all turned in it, each of them being plain as the Eye could see, standing upon a Foot; and that the Pot being covered, or open, Roses or Pepper-Corn could be held four Hundred times.

These are Some of the oldest, most curious, and surprising Works of Art; but let us examine any of them with a good Microscope, and we shall be immediately convinced that the utmost Force of Art is only a Concealment of Deformity, an Imposition upon our Want of Sight, and that our Admiration of it arises from our Ignorance of what it really is. Such a Companion must and also towards Rending the last Curtain from the Pride of Man, by giving him a more contemptible and miserable Opinion of himself; and at the same Time may, in some Degree, contribute to the improving his imperfect Conception of the Supreme Being.

The Publick having been, for some Years past, entertained with JUBILEES *in Honour of our foreign Princes, and* YEARS, *any Thing relating to a like Solemnity, may be unfavourably received. We hope, therefore, a short Account of the most magnificent One that perhaps ever existed,*

TIMURBECK, known commonly by the name of Tamerlane, before he made his intended Expedition into Cathay, in order to fill with Grandchildren, ordered a grand Jubilee, or Feast, to be held in the Plain of Khani Ghiol (that is, a Mass of Flowers) near Samarcand, to lodge in the 1776th of October, in the Year 1404. The Princes, Governors, and great Lords of his Empire, assembled in their Places, and pitched their Tents in Order. People from all Parts of Asia repaired to behold this superb Rendezvous, where all sorts of Diversions were exhibited, and the richest Curiosities sold in magnificent Booths. There was built an Amphitheatre, covered with Brocade and Purple Damask, and filled with Seats for the Monarch, and Places for the Ambassadors to throw their Staff. There was another Amphitheatre for the Tradesmen, and a Hundred of a different Nation filled with People to sell Fruit, each of whom had a Kind of Garden of Pomegranates, Almonds, Pears, and Apples. The Gardeners carried about as if alive; and the Man within it, drawing a Curtain, exhibited the Workmen in his own Piece. The Manufacturers of Cotton made Birds of Cotton, and a high Tower of the same Material, with the Help of Reeds, which every Body imagined to be built with Stone and Mortar. It was covered with Brocades and embroidered Work, curious to admire, and on its Top was placed a Stork. The Saddlers showed their Skill in two Litters, open at Top, carried on a Camel, with a beautiful Woman in each, who diverted the Spectators by Actions with their Hands and Feet. The Matmakers gave a Proof of their Dexterity, by two Lines of Writing, in Kufick, and other large Characters, worked with Reeds.

Thus every One contributed to celebrate the Marriage of the young Princes. The Astrologers having chosen a happy Moment, the first Officer of the Household drew the Curtain of the Imperial Gate. The Kadis, Sharifs, and Doctors of the Empire, met the Emperours and, having agreed on the Articles of Marriage, the great Doctor read them to the Assembly. The Grand Kadi received the mutual Consent of the Parties, which he registered; and then, according to the Hanafiyan Rites, joined the Princes and Princesses together in Marriage, on whom every One sprinkled Gold and precious Stones.

The Emperour being seated on his Throne, the Banquet was served up to the Brides, and other Ladies of the Court, by the most beautiful young Women of his Seray, who had on Crowns composed of Flowers. The Princes of the Blood, great Lords of the Court, and foreign Ambassadours, were seated under a Canopy, supported by twelve Columns, and distant about a Horse's Course from the nuptial Hall. Here were ranged earthen Urns, with Strings of precious Stones about them, filled with Gold, and Silver Pilasters, on the Tops of which were Cups of Gold, Agate, and Crystal, adorned with Pearls and Jewels; all which Vessels were presented on Salvers of Gold and Silver to those who drank, the Liquors being Kammez (made of Mare's Milk) Oxymel, Hippocras, Brandy, Wines, and the like. It is reported that the Wood of several large Forests was cut down to dress the Victuals of this Banquet. There were Tables furnished in different Places throughout the whole Plain, and Flaggons of Wine set near them, with numberless Baskets of Fruit. Besides these Preparations for the Court, there were Jars full of Liquors, ranged all through the Plain, for the Peoples drinking; and, that their Joy might be complete, they were allowed to pursue whatever Pleasures they thought fit, without any Restraint, by Proclamation, in these terms: "This is "the Time of Feasting, Pleasure, and Rejoicing. Let no Person repine "mand, or complain, of another. Let not the rich insult the poor, nor "the strong the weak. Let no One ask another why have you done this."

The Elephants, with Thrones on their Backs, were drawn out on this Occasion. When the Feast was over a vast Quantity of curious moveable Goods was, according to Custom, laid upon Mules and Camels for the new married Princes; among which were all Sorts of rich Habits, Crowns, and Belts, set with precious Stones. The Mules had coverings of Satin, embroidered with Gold; and their little Bells, as well as those of the Camels, were of Gold. This pompous Equipage passed before the admiring People. The Bridegrooms, with their Brides, were clothed nine Times in different Habits, set off with Crowns and Belts. Each Time they changed their Dress they paid their Respects, as usual, to the Emperour; while the Ground was covered with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, which were sprinkled on them, and became the Perquisite of their Domesticks. At Night illuminations were made, with Lanthorns, Torches, and Lamps; and the new married Princes entered the nuptial Chamber. Next Day Timur honoured them with a Visit at their respective Apartments, accompanied by the Empress and great Lords of the Court. Nor were the Rejoicings confined to Khani Ghiol, for there was not one Place in the whole Empire where the Sound of Drums and Trumpets was not heard.

This Jubilee lasted two Months, after which the Assembly was dismissed, and the Licence which had been granted during the Feast recalled; so that, for the future, no Person was allowed to drink Wine, or commit any Thing unlawful. After this Timur made a memorable Speech, to this effect:

"My Heart hath hitherto been set upon enlarging the Limits of my vast "Empire; but now I take up a Resolution to use all my Care in procur-"ing Quiet and Security to my Subjects, and to honour my Kingdom "therewith. It is my Will that private Persons address their Petitions

[illegible] immediately to myself; that they give me their Advice, "as the Head of the Muſſulmans, the Glory of the Faith, and the Extirpation of the wicked Diſturbers of the publick Quiet. I am unwilling, "at the Day of Judgment, that my poor oppreſſed Subjects ſhould cry "out Vengeance againſt me. I am not deſirous that any of my brave "Soldiers, who have ſo often expoſed their Lives in my Service, ſhould "complain againſt either me or Fortune; for their Afflictions touch me "more than they do themſelves. Let none of my Subjects fear to come "before me with their Complaints, for my Deſign is that the World ſhould "become a Paradiſe under my Reign; knowing that when a Prince is "juſt and merciful his Kingdom is crowned with Bleſſings and Honours. "In fine, I deſire to lay up a Treaſure of Juſtice, that my Soul may be "happy after my Death."

"Achmet then retired to his Cloſet; where he thanked God for his Favours, in raiſing him, from a petty Prince, to be the moſt mighty Monarch in the World, in giving him ſo many Victories and Conqueſts, "maintaining him in ſovereign Power and Authority, making him his "choſen Servant."

Obſervation by the Doctors GARMAN *and* GRESELIUS *on* FEAR, *a Remedy in the Tertian and Quartan Ague, with an Account of other Effects of Fear, or the Force of Imagination. — From the* Ephimerides of the Curious.

THOMAS Bartholine, Cent. III. Hiſt. Anat. has obſerved that Fear had ſometimes cured Epilepticks. There are Proofs that it has likewiſe helped the gouty, and the Examples I am going to relate are a Demonſtration that it has often baniſhed the Ague Fever.

A Woman of Condition, who was afflicted with the Tertian Ague, was ſo terrified by the Explaſion of a Bomb, which was fired off during her Fit, that ſhe fainted away, and was thought to be dead. Having been ſent for to ſee her, finding her Pulſe ſtill pretty ſtrong, I preſcribed ſome ſtrong Cordials for her; and ſhe ſoon recovered from her State of Weakneſs, without any Appearance of a Fever, which had afterwards no Return.

A young Lady, who had a Quartan Ague for ſeveral Months ſucceſſively, was invited by ſome of her Acquaintance to take a Pleaſuring on the Water, in the View of diſſipating the melancholy Ideas occaſioned by her Illneſs; but they ſcarce had got into the Boat when it began to ſink, and all were terrified with the Dread of periſhing. After eſcaping this Danger, ſhe found herſelf eaſier, and ſhe had no Return of her Ague.

A Man, aged forty two Years, of a hot and moiſt Conſtitution, ſubject to a Cholick, but the Fits not violent, was ſeized about Sunſet with an intenſe Cold, though it was very warm that Day. Different Remedies, but all unſucceſsfully, were adminiſtered to him. He died within eighteen or nineteen Hours, without the leaſt Agitation, or any of the Convulſions uſually attending the Agony of Death, ſo that it ſeemed to be as a placid Sleep. His Friends, ſurpriſed at ſo ſudden and fatal an Accident, engaged [illegible] to open his Body, and I found that he died of a Mortification of the Entrails. He was an extraordinary fat Subject, and, what is [illegible] in ſuch a Body, his Bones were as thick as thoſe of a young Girl, and the Ribs extremely weak, thin, and [illegible]. As I made theſe Obſervations on the [illegible], a Relation of the deceaſed, who had been abſent for ſixteen [illegible] years, and of the ſame Conſtitution, and a like Habit of Body, entered the Room. Having ſeen the Body of his Brother in that [illegible] Condition, and heard a Detail of the Circumſtances of his Death, of which he had been ignorant, he was ſeized with the like Diſeaſe, in ſo extraordinary a Conſtitution, after [illegible] Hours, in a ſenſible Manner, on the mournful [illegible], all of a ſudden, as quite aſtoniſhed, became ſpeechleſs, from which neither Balſams nor ſpirituous [illegible] uſually employed in ſuch Caſes, could [illegible] him. [illegible] Fear, which ſeemed to have neither Pulſe nor Reſpiration, [illegible] ſeveral Years, but that Advice was not [illegible] Conſternation among [illegible] to have neither Pulſe nor Reſpiration, [illegible] in a cold Sweat, his Limbs began to grow [illegible]. But of what is [illegible] I do not know why I [illegible] Let us reflect the Parts of the dead [illegible] other will be quite dead, [illegible] had ſaid theſe Words when the [illegible] roaring out pro[illegible] to his Gods, took to his Heels with all [illegible] to him, and ſince that Time [illegible]

Obſervations relating to the preſent Emperour of [illegible], *contained in an Extract of a Letter from* [illegible]

[illegible] Dynaſty, ſome Time ſince, of the ſingular Diſpoſition of [illegible] and that, though born to Empire, and poſſeſſing [illegible] Dignity in Europe, his happieſt Moments always are thoſe [illegible] can make the Grandeur of the Man; and yet it is neceſſary to [illegible] when he muſt appear the Sovereign, and the Pomp attending [illegible] Situation, he appears as nobly eaſy in his State as if the Carriage [illegible] Greatneſs and Imperial Authority had been his only Study. His [illegible] Paſſion ſeems to be the making little Excurſions incognito, and for [illegible] Part alone. There are almoſt ever conſequent of ſome particular [illegible], owing to the Prince's general, by his diſcovering and remedying ſome [illegible] or ill conducted Matter of Police or Government, or elſe to [illegible] Individual. To enumerate all of theſe, that have come to my Knowledge, would employ much more Time than I can ſpare in writing, or you, perhaps, in reading. Let one or two Anecdotes of this Kind ſerve for the Whole. Paſſing one Night along a Street, on one Side of which runs a Wall that terminates one of his Gardens, he perceived a young Female who ſeemed to be crying to herſelf. He aſked her what gave her ſo much Uneaſineſs. To this ſhe made no Reply, but ſobbed on. He repeated his Queſtion. She anſwered, that it would be of little Signification to tell, for he could be of no Service to her. "My Dreſs may "not promiſe much Ability (returned the Emperour, who made, in Diſ"guiſe, but rather a ſhabby Appearance) but perhaps it may, nevertheleſs, be in my Power to remove thoſe Tears from your Eyes." The Emperour ſtill preſſing to be informed, the young Woman reluctantly acquainted him that her Mother was in the greateſt Diſtreſs, and very ill, and that ſhe (the Daughter) was then going to raiſe Money on her only remaining Clothes (thoſe ſhe had on her excepted) for their preſent Subſiſtence. He inquired after her Family, and ſhe informed him that her Father was an Officer, and died in the Service. He aſked her if they had no Penſion; ſhe told him no. "Why have you not preferred a Memo"rial to the Emperour?" The Girl anſwered, that ſeveral had been delivered to a great Man belonging to the Court, to be preſented by him to the Emperour, but they had availed Nothing. "Do you think the "Emperour received them?" She ſaid there was no Doubt of that, "but (continued ſhe) they ſay the Emperour is a Miſer." He told her he had ſome Intereſt at Court, and deſired ſhe would come with a Memorial in the Morning, at ten o'Clock, to ſuch a Part of the Palace, and inquire for ſuch a Perſon; that he would be there, and would recommend her Mother's Cauſe in ſuch a Manner as, he doubted not, would be attended with Succeſs. The Girl heſitated at the Propoſal. "I will not "deceive you (he returned) go, Child, Home to your Mother; ſpare "your Clothes; take this (giving her three Gold Ducats) buy yourſelves "Food; and be ſure do not diſappoint me at ten Tomorrow." They parted; the young Woman, all amazed, ran Home, and recounted her Story. The Mother wept on the Neck of the Daughter; the Daughter, drowned in Tears, hung on that of the Mother. The Emperour had given the proper Orders, in the Morning, for the Reception of the young Woman. She not coming to her Time appointed, he made ſeveral impatient Inquiries, from that Hour to near eleven, to know if ſhe was not yet come. Her Stay at Home was owing to a Delicacy, and a Fear that ſhe could not account for. Indeed, Somebody had ſuggeſted to her (on hearing the Deſcription of the Perſon who had ſo generouſly aſſiſted her, and knowing it was the Report that the Emperour ſometimes amuſed himſelf in Excurſions of this Kind) that, perhaps, it might be the Emperour himſelf. By the Perſuaſion of her Friends, however, at Length, ſhe overcame her Difficulties; and, as the Clock was ſtriking eleven, ſhe made her Appearance at the Part of the Palace where ſhe had been directed to. There was a Perſon ready to receive her. She told him her Buſineſs. "The Emperour, Madam, has been waiting impatiently for you this "Hour." The Apprehenſions inſtilled into her now becoming a Certainty, and theſe attended with Fears (on Account of her having made ſo free with the Character of the Prince on the preceding Night) at the Name of Emperour ſhe was very near fainting; but preſently recovering, her being arrived was announced, and ſhe was ordered to be introduced. Her Sovereign was dreſſed with more than common Elegance and Richneſs, perhaps for the greater Contraſt to his Appearance the Night before. She fell on her Knees; ſhe loſt all Utterance. He condeſcendingly ſtooped to raiſe her up; he bid her be comforted; he aſked for her Memorial; ſhe gave it. He made a Point of knowing to whom her former Memorials were delivered, that he might inform himſelf of the Reaſon he had never [illegible] on them, and prevent ſuch Offences to himſelf and his Subjects (theſe were his Words) for the future. "I ſhall make particular Inquiries into "the Truth of your Memorial (ſaid the amiable young Monarch) if I find "the Aſſertions are juſt, and your Diſtreſſes as repreſented, tell your "Mother I ſhall order a Penſion, for herſelf and Family, of ten Hundred "Ducats." This was too affecting; ſhe fell at his Feet; he raiſed her a ſecond Time. She began withdrawing herſelf reſpectfully at a Diſtance, as if departing. "Hold (continued the Prince) take this Purſe (containing two Hundred Ducats) it is for yourſelf; I have given you becauſe "you told me I am a Father; let it bear Witneſs for me to the contrary."

From Letters, juſt publiſhed, of Joſeph Baretti, *giving an Account of a Journey from* LONDON *to* GENOA, *through* Portugal, Spain, *and* France.

LISBON, *Auguſt* 30, 1760.

WELL, I am landed; and there is an End of Navigation. From a Coffeehouſe I ſent my Meſſenger to inquire after the Battle, a faithful French Servant I had formerly in London. He was preſently found out; and, hearing of my unexpected Arrival, ran haſtily from his Maſter, and came to me quite out of Breath with running, his Countenance full of Joy and Surpriſe.

This Batiſte took me to one Kelly, an old Iriſhman who keeps a Kind of an Inn on the Summit of a Hill called Buenos Ayres. I was quite fatigued when we reached it. Here I have taken up my Quarters for the Time I ſhall ſtay in Lisbon; and now let me come to the Concluſion of my Voyage.

It was about ten in the Morning when our People had a full View of the Rock of Liſbon; that is, of a very high Promontory on the left Hand as you enter the Tagus, and at no great Diſtance from the Mouth of it.

That Promontory looks perfectly barren, and has the Appearance of a huge Heap of rugged Stones; yet I am told that up and down it there are many fine Spots, that in the lower parts it is embelliſhed with Vineyards, that in ſeveral Places it is covered with Trees, and that it has even ſome Flats where Sheep and Cattle are grazing.

I am told farther, that on the utmoſt Top of it there is a Convent cut into the Rock itſelf, called the Cork Convent by the Sailors, becauſe the Friars there have moſt of their Utenſils and Furniture made of Cork, as the Place is ſo damp that they cannot have them of any other Material. In ſhort, ſo many curious Things were told me about that Rock, and about the Situation and Form of that Convent, that I have ſome Deſire to go to ſee it.

Going up the River, I viewed the Shore on the left Hand of us. There are ſeveral Fortifications from Place to Place, beſides numberleſs Buildings. We continued our Way up, and preſently ſaw the Royal Village of Belem, where I am told that the King has reſided ever ſince the Earthquake.

In the Neighbourhood of a Town lately deſtroyed, I did not think I ſhould ſee ſuch a vaſt Number of Edifices as there are; but our Surgeon told me that the Earthquake vented itſelf chiefly upon Liſbon, and cauſed little Damage from Belem down to the Sea. It would have been a vaſt Addition to the Calamity Liſbon has ſuffered had ſo many Buildings been deſtroyed, to the utter Ruin of the many Thouſands who live along that Shore. Thoſe Buildings, ſome of which appear to be of a noble Conſtruction, are all white on the Outſide, with Lattices and Window Shutters painted green, which have a fine Effect from the River. Many of the Houſes have Gardens and Terraſſes ornamented with Vaſes, Statues, Turrets, and Obeliſks; and, withal, ſo many Trees round them, that the Coup d'Oeuil is rendered one of the grandeſt and moſt picturesque. Nothing can equal it that ever I ſaw, except Genoa, with its Suburbs.

I imagine that this proves much leſs ſtriking when viewed near and walking along Shore, becauſe the Sight cannot embrace ſo many Objects at once as it does from a Diſtance, nor diſcriminate the ugly Parts; but the Whole, ſurveyed from the middle of the River, looks like the Work of ſome benevolent Necromancer.

The Tagus is about two Miles broad at the Mouth, but widens by Degrees as you go up, and over againſt the Town is nine or ten Miles broad. Liſbon is about fifteen Miles diſtant from the Mouth; but, as it was quite dark when I reached it, I did not ſee it.

The next Day, the 31ſt, was Sunday. And how do you think I ſpent the Afternoon? I will tell you by and by. Let me firſt ſay Something of the Morning.

I got up about nine, and while I was buſying myſelf about ſome luſcious Grapes beheld Batiſte alighting from a fine Spaniſh Horſe, and a Moment after his Wife, from a Chaiſe drawn by two Mules, and led by as fine a Blackamoor as King Jarba in Metaſtaſio's Dido. Ah! how do you do, my little Polly? And abruptly kiſſed her in the Face of the Sun, perfectly forgetting that I was in Portugal, where Women muſt not be kiſſed in the Face of the Sun. But one is ſo glad to ſee old Friends!

It was in London where I firſt knew this Polly, a pretty and modeſt Girl. Batiſte left my Service to follow her to Portugal, where ſhe went to live with an old Aunt who was to bequeath her all ſhe had; and that All was no inconſiderable Fortune for a Girl who had Nothing but a pretty Face, and no Inclination to hire it. The Fellow was mad in Love with her, and ſhe had no Averſion to him; but the Aunt was ſomewhat croſs, and would not have her marry juſt turned of fifteen. The Earthquake rendered him her Huſband ſooner than he expected, and in a Manner ſo peculiarly uncommon that I cannot forbear to relate it. Nor do you tell me that it looks odd for a Maſter to be the Hiſtorian of his Servant; becauſe a good Servant, in my Opinion, is a Hero, and full as valuable as any other human Being.

Batiſte had juſt walked out of the Town, on the Morning when the Earthquake happened. Seeing the Houſes tumble on all Sides, inſtead of ſtopping where he was, as ſome other Inamorato would probably have done, he ran precipitately back to the Town and towards the Houſe where his Miſtreſs lived, and had the incredible good Luck of ſpying her on a Heap of Ruins where ſhe had fallen in a Fit while ſhe was endeavouring her Eſcape. Had he tarried but a few Moments longer ſhe would have periſhed in the Flames, that broke out around her in a Hundred Places. Without ſtaying to examine whether ſhe was dead or alive, he threw her over his Shoulders, and Fortune befriended him ſo completely that he carried his Burthen ſafe out of the Town, though many Buildings continued to fall about his Ears, and though Fire ſurrounded him on all Sides.

The poor Thing came to herſelf as they came out of the Danger. They both looked at the immenſe Deſolation that was left behind, both ſtreamed and wept, and did not know what to do. The Houſes ſtill tumbled, and the Fire ſtill broke out in every Part, which made them think that the poor Aunt was buried in the Ruins. They grew impatient to be far from ſuch immenſe Miſery, and immediately reſolved to go back to England. Both had ſome little Money about them; therefore, not well knowing what they were doing, they took the Road to Spain. At Badajoz, Madrid, and other Places, they met with ſome charitable Relief; but no great Matter, it ſeems, for fifteen Months after the Earthquake they reached London in a moſt miſerable Plight.

When they came to me there, Polly had a Girl in her Arms about three Months old; but they had married in France a little before the Birth of the Child, as I was convinced by their Certificates. Polly, Polly (ſaid I, after having read them) and ſo you are married! What could I do (anſwered ſhe, bluſhing up to her Eyes) Sir, we were alone, and he ſwore ſo much he would always be true! Here ſhe cried, and kiſſed her Child; and I kiſſed her, that ſhe might not think me too ſevere a Cenſurer.

I thought it a Dream when they firſt made their Appearance, as the old Aunt had long before written Word from Liſbon to ſome Relation that they had both periſhed in the Earthquake. I told them this, and they appriſed her by Letter of the contrary. The poor old Woman was tranſported with Joy and Thankfulneſs at the unexpected News, and inſiſted upon thier going back to her, acquainting them that ſhe had been lucky enough to ſave Something out of her former Fortune; and they complied with her Deſire. But ſhe did not enjoy them long, for ſhe died ſoon after their Arrival, leaving them about a Hundred Moidores, which was all that ſhe had. With this little Stock Batiſte turned out a Jack of all Trades, and Polly took kindly to her Needle. Thus I found them every Day more happy in each other, and in their little Girl; and as they are both induſtrious and laborious, I do not doubt but their Circumſtances will grow better and better.

Now, ſaid I, what is the Meaning of that Chaiſe and that Horſe?

Sir, ſaid Batiſte, they are for you. You cannot go afoot about this Town, except you chooſe to be melted by the Heat, or killed by the Fatigue of going up Hill and down Hill. You muſt have a Chaiſe during the Time you ſtay here, and I am to attend you on Horſeback.

Well, ſaid I; you muſt know better what I am to do in Liſbon, and ſo we will have the Chaiſe and the Horſe.

After Dinner I got into the Chaiſe, attended as above; and the Negro trotted to a Place called Campo Pequeno, which is about four Miles (perhaps five or ſix) from the Town, where I was to ſee what they call the Bull Feaſt or Bull Hunting. But before I attempt to deſcribe it I muſt premiſe that, being juſt come from a Country where the Lord's Day is not openly profaned, I could not help being ſhocked to ſee ſo many Chriſtians, and eſpecially ſo many Prieſts and Friars, preſent at ſuch a Diverſion, which to me ſeemed the moſt inhuman that ever could be invented by Men, next the Combats of the Gladiators in ancient Rome.

At Campo Pequeno a wooden Edifice has been erected for the only Purpoſe of exhibiting theſe barbarous Entertainments. The Edifice is an Octagonal Amphitheatre, conſiſting of two Rows of Boxes, one Row over the other; and the Diameter of its Area is, as I take it, about two Hundred common Steps.

None of the Boxes has the leaſt Decoration, except thoſe of the Royal Family, which are hung with ſilken Stuff. The Row above is for the better Sort, and that of the Ground Floor for the Populace, who are likewiſe admitted into the Area, though their Danger is not ſmall of being gored or trampled by the Bulls, whoſe Marches and Evolutions I take to be quite as rapid as thoſe of the Pruſſian Troops.

In the Box where I took my Seat there were but three People beſides myſelf, though the Box could contain ten or twelve. Two of the three had the Appearance of Gentlemen; the other was a Dominican Friar, as lean as a Lizard.

Before the Entertainment began I attempted ſome Converſe with them, but even the humble Religioſo ſeemed to look upon me with Diſdain and Contempt. They all anſwered my firſt Words with ſo churliſh an Air that I gave over preſently, and like them kept ſilent the whole Time.

How I came to diſguſt them thus, at once, I cannot gueſs; but, by their frequent and affected Glances upon my Coat, which I held up at laſt to the Friar, not without ſome Reſentment, that he might inſpect it nearer, I ſuſpected that they conceived a very low Opinion of me for not being dreſſed in Silk, like other Gentlemen. Yet it was not my Fault, having not yet had Time to do what I muſt do in this hot Weather.

The King, whoſe Box was not far from that in which I ſat, was dreſſed in a plain Sky Blue, with ſome Diamonds about him. He had with him his own Brother, the Infant Don Pedro, who has lately married the King's eldeſt Daughter, called the Princeſs of Brazil.

The Queen was in another Box with that Princeſs, and her three other Daughters, all ſparkling with Jewels.

In the Area, and juſt under the Queen's Box, there was a Man on Horſeback, a Kind of Herald, I thought, dreſſed ſomewhat like one of our Neapolitan Coviellos in our Plays, who held a long Rod in his Hand.

As the King came in, two triumphal Cars, very meanly adorned, entered the Area, each drawn by ſix Mules. Eight black Africans were upon one, and eight copper coloured Indians upon the other. They made ſeveral Caracols round, then all leaped from the Cars, and bravely fought an obſtinate Battle, with wooden Swords, one Band againſt the other. The Indians were ſoon ſlain by the Africans, and lay extended a While on the Ground, ſhaking their Legs in the Air as if in the laſt Convulſions, and rolling in the Duſt before they were quite dead. Then, like Bayes's Troops in the Rehearſal, both the dead and the living went to mix with the Crowd, while the Cars drove away amidſt the Acclamations of the Multitude, and made Room for the two Knights that were to fight the Bulls.

Theſe Knights came in, both on Horſeback, dreſſed after the ancient Spaniſh Manner, made fine with many Ribands of various Colours, with Feathers on their Hats, each brandiſhing a long and thin Spear. Their Horſes were beautiful, mettleſome, and gallantly accoutred. One of the Heroes was clad in Crimſon, the other in Yellow. Both looked very briſk, and both paid their Obeiſance to the King, Queen, and People, making their Horſes kneel three Times; then, clapping Spurs, made them caper and vault a While round the Area, with a ſurpriſing Dexterity.

When all this was over, the yellow Champion placed himſelf over againſt the Gate at which the Bulls were to come out, and the Crimſon ſtood at ſome Diſtance from him, in the ſame Direction. A Man from without opened the Gate, and covered himſelf with it by getting behind. The Bull burſts out, and makes to the yellow Knight, who ſtands ready to receive him, with his Spear lifted high. The Bull's Horns had wooden Knobs on their Tips, that they might not gore the Horſe if they ſhould reach him. The courageous yellow Knight puſhed his Spear at the Beaſt, left Half of it in his Neck, and made his Horſe ſtart aſide in a Moment. The wounded Bull ran bellowing after him; but the Knight wheeling round and round, ſtuck two or three more Spears into his Neck and Shoulders. The Bull's Rage, as you may imagine, increaſed to a Degree that impreſſed Horrour. And now the crimſon Knight had his Turn; but the Beaſt made at him, but got Nothing by changing his Attack, except ſome more Spears into ſeveral Parts of his Body, ſo that his Blood ſpouted out in ſeveral Rills.

When the Bull began to remit his Fury, by Loſs of Blood, one of the Champions drew a heavy Broadſword, and gave him ſuch a Cut on the Back, between the Ribs, as almoſt cleft him to the Middle. Down the poor Beaſt fell, with ſuch Roaring as I think was heard at Liſbon. Then the Man in the Coviello's Dreſs, ſeeing the final Blow, galloped ſtraight to the Gate at which the triumphal Cars had entered, and ordered in four Mules, which dragged the dying Beaſt out of the Amphitheatre, together with ſome of the Populace, who had got aſtride upon the bloody and mangled Carcaſe. The Applauſe of the Spectators was very clamorous.

But I muſt not omit to ſay, that the two Knights were not the only Enemies the poor Bull had to encounter: There were two other Cavaleiros on Foot, holding faſt the Tails of the two Horſes, running as they ran, or ſtopping as they ſtopped, each ſhaking a red ſilken Cloak, to frighten, or rather exaſperate, the Bull; while ſome others, on Foot likewiſe, ſlily wounded him with Daggers in the Side and Buttocks.

The Agility of theſe Foot Champions is beyond all Belief. When the furious Beaſt made at any of them, they hoppod aſide, and were out of Danger. One of them, ſeizing one of the Bull's Horns, ſuffered himſelf to be dragged a While before he would let go his Hold; gave him ſeveral Cuts, with a Knife, while he was thus dragged; then let himſelf fall, got on his Legs in an Inſtant, and eſcaped. But a little Negro did ſtill a bolder Thing: He ſtood full in the Bull's Way while running with the utmoſt Fury, and juſt, as I thought, he was going to be lifted on his Horns, took a Spring on the Bull's Back, and jumped clean over him.

Eighteen were the Bulls ſlaughtered in this Feaſt or Hunting, and each with ſome Variety of wanton Cruelty. Spears were ſtuck into ſome of them that carried Squibs and Crackers, whoſe Fire and Noiſe were more troubleſome than the Wound. One of the moſt fierce leaped over the Barrier of a Box juſt under mine, and I expected him to do ſome Miſchief; but the Portugueſe are well aware of ſuch Accidents, and the People in that Box were quick to quit their Seats, ſome throwing themſelves over the Barrier into the Area, and ſome over the Partitions into the next Boxes. The Bull, embarraſſed in the Benches, was preſently deſpatched by many Swords.

The laſt Bull, however, was very near revenging all the reſt upon the crimſon Knight and his Horſe. He ran them both down with a terrible Shock; and had it not been for the Knobs on his Horns, the Horſe, at leaſt, would have been ſadly gored. Both the Horſe and the Knight were within a Hair of being trampled upon, when the other Knight gave the Bull a great Cut acroſs the Neck, while all the Fighters on Foot thruſt their Daggers, ſome into his Mouth, and ſome into his Eyes. The Horſe got up, ran frighted through the Crowd, and threw ſeveral of them down, while his unlucky Rider, who was no great Gainer by his Tumble, ſtood curſing and ſwearing at the Horſe, at the Bull, and at himſelf.

Thus ended the Maſſacre of thoſe noble Animals; a Maſſacre encouraged as long as it laſted by a moſt outrageous Uproar, and concluded with a moſt thundering Clap of univerſal Approbation.

What Effect theſe cruel Spectacles (repeated almoſt every Sunday, as I am told) may have upon the Morals and Religion of this People, better Speculatiſts than myſelf may determine. To me, indeed, they appear moſt brutal and moſt unchriſtian. However, they have the Sanction of the Law of the Country, and the Government that permits and countenances them may have Reaſons for ſo doing quite out of the Reach of my Intellects. Therefore, inſtead of yielding to the Temptation of blaming what to me appears very blameable, let me go on with Matter of Fact, and relate an Incident that ſuſpended for about Half an Hour this horrible Entertainment.

The ſeventh or eighth Bull had been juſt ſlain and dragged out, and the Man at the Bull's Gate was going to let in another, when the People in the Ground Floor Boxes, oppoſite to that where I was, roſe at once, one and all, with the moſt hideous Shrieks, leaped precipitately into the Area, and ran about the Place like Madmen.

This ſudden Diſorder terrified the Aſſembly, and few were thoſe who had any Sangfroid left. All wanted to know what was the Matter, but the Noiſe of a Cataract could not have been traced through the Cries of ſuch a Multitude. The King and Queen, the Princeſſes, and Don Pedro, raiſed their Hands, Fans, and Voices, as I could ſee by the opening of their Mouths; but it was a conſiderable While before a Word could be heard about the Cauſe of ſo violent a Commotion. Yet at laſt the Impatience of univerſal Curioſity was ſatisfied, and a Report went round that ſome People, where the Uproar began, had cried out Earthquake, Earthquake!

In a Country where People have ſtill freſh in their Minds the Effects of an Earthquake, it is no Wonder if ſuch a Cry, that came at once from ſeveral Quarters, proved terrifying; and if thoſe who heard it, without giving themſelves an inſtant to reflect, ſprung over the Barriers into the Area, to eſcape being cruſhed by the Fall of the Edifice.

However, the Fact is, that not the leaſt Shock of an Earthquake had been felt by any Body. The Cry had been raiſed by a Gang of Pickpockets, in Order to throw the People into Confuſion, and gain an Opportunity of ſtealing. The Scheme took, to a Wonder. Many Men loſt their Handkerchiefs, and many Women their Caps; not to ſpeak of Swords and Watches, Necklaces, and Earrings.

To frame ſuch a Scheme, and carry it into Execution ſo undauntedly as it was carried, appears to me as valiant an Atchievement as any of Orlando's. I often in London to admire the Boldneſs and Intrepidity of the Britiſh Pickpockets, and thought them the very clevereſt in the whole Creation [illegible] with them! They muſt not pretend to attempt Competition [illegible] the Luſitanick Pickpockets of Luſitania.

It is needleſs to tell that, on being appriſed of the true Cauſe of that Diſorder, the whole Aſſembly ſat down again in Quiet; that the greateſt Part, who had not been Sufferers by it, laughed at the thieviſh Ingenuity; and that a new Bull was let looſe in the Area.

All here is the Account concluded of the moſt important Tranſactions of this Afternoon. What follows is merely ſet down by Way of Memorandum for my private Uſe, and not worth your reading.

I was told while at the Amphitheatre that one of the King's Chariot Horſes had loſt a Shoe; ſo that his Majeſty was obliged to ſtop in the ſcorching Sun until another Horſe was got ready, that he might proceed. I thought it very odd that a King ſhould have Servants ſo careleſs, and aſked if he was put in a Paſſion by it; but was anſwered, that he laughed it out. A petty Gentleman would have ſtormed.

This Country is one of the hotteſt in Europe, yet its Inhabitants are not melted into Slenderneſs. I never ſaw any Where ſo many fat Men, in one Place, as I have ſeen to Day.

In Liſbon both Men and Women, of the better Sort, ſeem to love Gaudineſs in Dreſs. The Ladies, like thoſe of Tuſcany, and other Parts of Italy, wear many artificial Flowers ſtuck in their Hair. It is a pretty Faſhion. I ſaw ſeveral beautiful Faces to Day, and many a Pair of brilliant Eyes.

Here, as in France and Italy, thay have the abſurd Cuſtom of dreſſing their Children too much. I hate to ſee a little Girl with a Toupee, and a little Sword at the Side of a little Boy. The Engliſh are not guilty of ſuch Folly. In England Boys and Girls, even when they are Sons and Daughters of Earls and Dukes, are never made to look like dwarfiſh Men and dwarfiſh Women; and this may be the Reaſon that England abounds leſs with Fops and Coquets than either France or Italy.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 24.

WE have not a Syllable of News for our Readers this Week, the Poſt from the Northward having brought none, and there being no late Arrivals.

We hear that the North Carolina Aſſembly have voted the Inſurgents in that Province Rebels, and intend purſuing vigorous Meaſures to reſtore the publick Tranquillity. Herman Huſband, one of the Ringleaders, and who is one of the Aſſembly, is committed to Priſon.

FRIDAY, *January* 25. This Morning died, at his Houſe near this City, Mr. FREDERICK BRYAN, for many Years Deputy Sheriff of York County; an Office which he diſcharged to univerſal Satisfaction, and by which, joined to his own good Conduct, he acquired a handſome Fortune, with the faireſt Character.

Advertiſements.

JANUARY 15, 1771.

THE Inſtructions I have lately received renders it my Duty to urge the Payment of his Majeſty's Quitrents with the utmoſt Punctuality; the ſeveral Sheriffs, therefore, herein concerned, are deſired to take Notice that it is expected they will make their Payments immediately, for all Arrears, and in *June* and *October* next for the preſent Year's Collection. And whereas great Inconvenience attends the Payments being delayed until the Buſineſs of the General Court is over, Notice is hereby given that Merchants Notes will not be allowed in the Office, unleſs made payable the 25th of *April* and *October* in each Court.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship GREENVALE, *John Bowie* Maſter, Burthen about one Hundred and fifty Tuns, an extraordinary good Veſſel. For Terms apply to Mr. *David Cochran*, at *Newcaſtle*, *Hepburn* and *Mitchell*, Captain *Bowie*, on Board the Ship at *Portſmouth*, or

HUGH M'MEKIN.

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THE Subſcriber has for SALE ſeveral valuable Plantations on *Roanoke* River, in *Halifax* County, *North Carolina*, with a Quantity of the beſt Tobacco low Grounds to each, and all in good Order for Cropping, and well improved; ſome likely Slaves, and Stocks of all Kinds.

EDWARD MONTFORT.

For SALE,

TWENTY Thouſand Acres of Land, in the Counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was adverтiſed ſome Years ago in this Colony, and the neighbouring Provinces, and its Situation and Qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable Time of Payment will be allowed the Purchaſer, or Purchaſers, for one Half of the Purchaſe Money, who may be ſhown the Premiſes by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Winchester*.

BRYAN BRUIN.

On Wedneſday *the* 13*th of* February *next will be* SOLD, *in the Town of* Blandford, *to the higheſt Bidders, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* Walter Boyd, *deceaſed*,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, conſiſting chiefly of good Watermen, Houſe Servants, and a Man Cook and Gardener. Alſo ſeveral Flats that will carry from twelve to forty Hogſheads of Tobacco, completely fitted with Maſts, Sails, &c. Likewiſe ſome valuable Lots, in the ſaid Town, whereon is a commodious Dwellinghouſe, with all convenient Office Houſes, and a large Garden, formerly the Property of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*. At the ſame Time will be ſold a good Stock of Horſes and Cattle, a ſingle Chair, Carts, Drays, &c.

And on *Friday* the firſt of *March* will be ſold, on the Premiſes, his Plantation, in the Fork of *Nottoway* (*Amelia* County) containing about four Hundred Acres of very fine TOBACCO LAND, with Houſes and Land cleared ſufficient to work eight Hands; alſo the Crop of Corn and Fodder, and Plantation Utenſils thereon, a large Stock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, about twenty choice Plantation NEGROES, moſtly *Virginia* born. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for the Lots, Houſes, and Land; and for the Negroes, Stock, &c. to the 15th of *June* next, for one Half, and for the other Half to the 15th of *December* following. Bond, with ſufficient Security, will be required by

The EXECUTORS.

*** All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Boyd* are deſired immediately to let them be known to the Executors, that they may provide for Payment; and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their Ballances, or give Bond between this and the 25th of *April* next, for after that Time all open Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

MARY HILL, PETERSBURG, *has juſt imported, from* LONDON, *a Variety of* SILKS, MILLINERY, *and* JEWELS, *which ſhe will ſell at a very low Advance, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes.*

BEST white Luſtrings, plain and flowered white and black Satins, white Sarcenet, Alamode, white and black Perſians, ſuperfine white and black plain and flowered Satin Cloaks, Sarcenet and Perſian Shades, Tereſſas, Satin Bonnets, black and white Silk Gloves and Mits, red do. plain and netted Gauze, Book Muſlin, Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, laced and plain Caps, Boys Caps and Feathers, do. Hats, beſt black and white Satin Shoes, Calimanco do. Mens Leather Shoes, Breaſt Flowers, Plumes, black and white Blond Lace, beſt Handkerchiefs, common do. a Variety of Ribands, Fans, ſewing Silk, Silk Laces, Tape, Bobbin, Jacob's Ladder, Footing, Pins, Needles, Marbles, Skeleton Wire, beſt *French* Wax Necklaces, common do. Silver Watches, Paſte Shoe, Knee, Hat, and Shirt Buckles, Silver Thimbles, plated Spurs, Steel Watch Chains and Keys, beſt *French* Paſte Earrings, common do. a Variety of Paſte Hair Sprigs and Pins, Marcaſite do. Paſte Combs, plain Tortoiſeſhell and Horn do. *Briſtol* Sleeve Buttons and Studs, and a neat Aſſortment of Country made GOLD and SILVER WORK.

I expect a genteel Aſſortment of Jewels and Millinery Goods, with ſome Silks, early in the Spring.

M. H.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Southampton* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon Captain *Williams*, and Hear at Law of Captain *Williams*, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County Court, in Chancery, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him and *Stephen Williamſon*, by *Thomas Williamſon*, and *John Hyndman*, Merchants; and this he ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *Richard Kello*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, at the Courthouſe, the 16th Day of *January* 1771, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

RICHARD KELLO.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Reverend Charles Jeffery Smith, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidders, at* Providence *Forge*, New Kent *County*, *on Monday the* 18*th of* March,

ONE undivided Moiety of a Tract of good level LAND, well timbered with Pine, Oak, and Cypreſs, containing, by old Surveys, two Thouſand five Hundred Acres, with the Appurtenances, ſituated in the Counties of *New Kent* and *Charles City*, on both Sides of *Chickahominy* River, whereon are ſeveral Plantations in good Order for making Grain of all Sorts, which it produces very plentifully. There is on the Land a well built FORGE, in good Repair, with every thing neceſſary for carrying it on in the moſt profitable Manner; alſo two well built WATER GRIST MILLS, with three Pair of Stones, and a BOLTING MILL that goes by Water, which are well accuſtomed from both the ſaid Counties; likewiſe a well built SAW MILL. All which Works are convenient to Navigation, and on a large and conſtant Stream of Water. Alſo ſeveral Dwellinghouſes with Brick Chimnies, a large Storehouſe, Granary, Smith's Shop, and many other convenient Houſes; all newly built, in the beſt Manner; and a good FISHERY.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, one Half of a VESSEL, Burthen about twelve Hundred Buſhels, ſundry *European* and *Weſt India* GOODS, STOCKS of all Kinds, PLANK, SCANTLING, SMITHS TOOLS, and other Things; poſſeſſed by Mr. *Smith*, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *William Holt*.

At the ſame Time and Place will likewiſe be ſold a TRACT of good LAND, containing five Hundred Acres, adjoining the former, on which is a Brick Dwellinghouſe, and ſundry Outhouſes; a delightful Situation, with an agreeable Proſpect. Alſo two NEGROES, and a large and valuable Collection of BOOKS, of which Mr. *Smith* was ſole Owner. Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money for all Sums above fifty Shillings until the 30th of *April* next, and for the other Half until the 30th of *October*, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with good Security, to

JULIUS KING BURBIDGE,
BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, } Executors.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Reverend *Charles Jeffery Smith*, deceaſed, or to the Partnerſhip of the ſaid *Smith* with *William Holt*, are deſired to make Payment before the 18th Day of *March* next, or they muſt be ſued without farther Notice, Mr. *Smith*'s Executors having no Power to grant any Indulgence. All Perſons who have any Demands againſt Mr. *Smith*, or the ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to make them known.

J. K. BURBIDGE,
B. DANDRIDGE, } Executors.
WILLIAM HOLT.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Dan* River, containing nine Hundred and forty three Acres, great Part of which is extraordinary good low Grounds, with two Plantations now in Order for Cropping. Alſo one other Tract of LAND, on *Sandy* River, containing four Hunded Acres, with two Plantations thereon. The Land is good, and the Range inferiour to none. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

THOMAS OWEN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, at* Suffolk, *on the ſecond* Monday *in* February, *being* Nanſemond *Court Day, for Money, or Bills of Exchange*, April *Credit*,

THE Schooner WINDSOR, a well built new Veſſel, Quarter decked, ſquare Topſails, and completely rigged and furniſhed, Burthen about three Thouſand Buſhels. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the Day of Sale may know the Terms by applying to Meſſ. *Joſiah Granbery*, *John Driver*, or the Subſcriber. She has only made one Trip to *New York*, and may be ſeen at *Suffolk*.

JOHN KING.

NORFOLK, *January* 14, 1771.

RUN away laſt Night from the Ship *Bayne*, at *Goſport*, a Sailor Lad named DANIEL JOHNS. He is about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, well made, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and wears his own Hair, which is ſhort and black; had on a ſhort blue Jacket, and Canvas Trouſers. It is imagined he went off in Company with three Seamen, from the ſaid Ship, *viz.* GILES HAMMOND, thick, ſhort, and ſtout made, of a fair Complexion, and has white Hair, tied behind; had on an old blue Jacket, and Canvas Trouſers. PHILIP ROLLINGS, ſlender made, five Feet ten Inches High, of a ſallow Complexion, and has ſhort black Hair; had on an old red Jacket, and Check Trouſers. ROGER GOUT, thick, ſhort, and ſtout made, has dark Hair, is full faced, and much pitted with the Smallpox; had on a brown Jacket, and Canvas Trouſers. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Daniel Johns* in any of his Majeſty's Jails in this Colony, and will give Information thereof to the Subſcribers, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

INGLIS & LONG.

Who have for Sale Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado SUGAR; *Jamaica*, *Antigua*, *Grenada*, and *Northward* RUM; *Jamaica* SPIRIT; *Barbadoes* CANE SPIRIT; CHOCOLATE; SOAP; TALLOW CANDLES; *Suſquehanna* River HERRINGS; *Madeira* WINE five Years old, *Lagden* Quality; a ſmall Quantity of *Pruniac* and *Frontiniac* WINE; a Parcel of WHEAT FANS, of the beſt Make; MARBLE FLAGS, twenty four Inches and a Half and twenty Inches ſquare, blue and white veined; double OIL FLINTS, &c.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOWER, and *Indian* CORN, taken in Payment.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, on the 26th of *December* laſt, a bay MARE about thirteen Hands high, with a roached Mane and bob Tail, her Brand I have forgot, though believe it was WF. She trots and canters very well, and is about nine Years old. Whoever will bring her to me ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

GEORGE WEEDON.

RUN AWAY from the PRINTING OFFICE, laſt SATURDAY Night,

JAMES CAREY,

a Lad about ſeventeen Years of Age, whom (out of Compaſſion, and through his Importunity) we paid thirteen Pounds for, to releaſe him from being ſent to *Maryland* and ſold as a Servant. Although he might have been held as a Servant here, we rather choſe to get him bound as an Apprentice, to put him on a Footing with the other Lads in our Office. He has been well uſed, and genteelly clothed, which any One will eaſily diſcover from the Goodneſs and Quantity of the Clothes he has taken with him. He has ten Shirts, four of them quite new; a new Suit of Clothes, of a dark coloured German Serge, with yellow gilt Buttons; a new fine Hat, ſeveral Pair of good Worſted and other Stockings, new Shoes, and wears a black Silk Cravat. He has, beſides, a good Suit of Fuſtian, a light coloured Cloth Coat and red Flannel Jacket, and ſundry other Wearing Apparel. He is freſh coloured, wears his own Hair, generally tied behind, which is dark coloured, walks ſhort and quick, is ſtout made, ſpeaks thick, and much on the Brogue, he being a Native of *Ireland*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Apprentice, ſo as we get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Southward.

PURDIE & DIXON.

JAMES CITY County, *January* 17, 1771.

THE Ordinary late *Aſhley*'s, and formerly kept by the Subſcriber, which is on the main Road to *Williamſburg*, and about ſix Miles diſtant from it, is again occupied by him; where Travellers, and others, will meet with good Entertainment for themſelves and Horſes.

ALEXANDER WALKER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 17, 1771.

GOOD *Encouragement will be given to Journeymen* SHOEMAKERS, *who are acquainted with their Buſineſs, by*

THOMAS SKINNER.

CAROLINE, *January* 10, 1771.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to adviſe all whom it may concern that the two Negroes now in the Poſſeſſion of *Wyatt Coleman*, named *Ben* and *Dinah*, were only lent to the ſaid *Coleman*, on his Marriage with the Subſcriber's Daughter; and that the ſaid Negro *Dinah* has ſince had Increaſe *Jenny*, *Fanny*, and *Harry*, the Property of all which will be parted with by

JAMES LINDSAY.

To be SOLD, *on* WEDN'SDAY *the* 13*th of* February, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* Anthony Hay, *deceaſed*,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern in *Williamſburg* called the RALEIGH, which has every Convenience to it, and an excellent fine Stable and Paſture adjoining. At the ſame Time will be ſold the Stock of LIQUORS, a great Quantity of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſome CHAIRS and HARNESS, CARTS and HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.——Alſo a very good DWELLINGHOUSE on the back Street, where Mr. *Hay* formerly lived, with a large Cabinet Maker's Shop and Timber Yard, and all neceſſary Outhouſes for a Family.——And on *Thurſday* the 7th of *May* will be ſold, before the *Raleigh* Door, nineteen NEGROES belonging to the ſaid Eſtate; among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, ſome fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Waſhers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security; and for the *Raleigh*, the Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Day of Sale.

WILLIAM TREBELL,
7 ROBERT NICOLSON, } Executors.

N. B. All Perſons who have Demands againſt Mr. *Hay*'s Eſtate are requeſted to make them ſpeedily known, that Proviſion may be made for diſcharging them; and thoſe indebted thereto are deſired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Eſtate to any unneceſſary Charge, by Suits, when we aſſure them the beſt Means will be uſed to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is conſidered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whoſe tender Years entitle them to ſome Indulgence.

☞ *The Executors have thought proper to alter the Day of Sale to the above Date, as it will enable the Purchaſer to get the Houſe in Order againſt the* April *General Court.*

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a bay HORSE about fourteen Hands high with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, ſhod before, but no Brand perceivable; likewiſe a black MARE about four Feet ſix Inches high, with hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Horſe to eight Pounds, and the Mare to five Pounds.

JOHN BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, two HORSES, one black and the other bay; the black is branded on both Shoulders IC, has ſome Saddle Spots, and is a Trotter; the bay is branded on the near Buttock GJ, on the near Shoulder T, and is a natural Pacer. Poſted, and appraiſed, the former to eight Pounds, and the latter to five Pounds.

FREDERICK RIVES.

RUN away from *Peterſburg*, on the 26th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named GABRIEL, a ſtout well made Fellow about two and twenty Years of Age, and entitled to Freedom at the Age of thirty one. He formerly belonged to the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard*, in *Carolina*, to which Country it is probable he may be gone. A Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, will be paid to any Perſon who delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again.

JOHN MORAER.

To be LET *upon* FREIGHT, *to* Whitehaven *or* Glaſgow,

THE Ship BROTHERS, of *Whitehaven*, Thomas Harrison Maſter, *Britiſh* built, five Years old, Burthen one Hundred and twenty Tuns, or thereabouts, now lying at *Sock Point*, *Nanſemond River*. For Terms apply to the Captain, on Board.

THE Ship INDUSTRY, belonging to *Whitehaven*, now lying in *Norfolk*, *James Lattas* Maſter, carries four Hundred and forty Hogſheads of Tobacco. Any Perſon inclinable to charter the ſaid Ship may know the Terms by applying to the Maſter, on Board; or to *Jacob* and *Jonathan Ellicott*, in *Norfolk*.

On the 4*th of* March *next*, *at* Prince William *Court-houſe will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about eight Hundred Acres, within three Miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat Dwelling-houſe pleaſantly ſituated, and other convenient Houſes for cropping. And on the 2d Day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be ſold a TRACT of LAND in *Frederick* County, containing two Hundred Acres, known by the Name of *David Wood*'s Creek. The ſaid Lands were directed by Captain *William Bennett*, deceaſed, to be ſold by his Executors, to ſatisfy his Creditors. Long Credit will be given for great Part of the Purchaſe Money.

6 WILLIAM CAZE.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on the* 28*th of this Inſtant*, *being* Middleſex *Court Day*,

ALL the Eſtate of WILLIAM URIE; there is an exceeding good PILOT BOAT, not quite two Years old, remarkable for being a fine Sailer. Six Months Credit will be allowed, Bond and Security being given to

GEORGE LORIMER, Adminiſtrator.

PRINCE EDWARD County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having lately purchaſed of *James Roberts*, of *Pittſylvania*, a Negro Man Slave named *Jupiter*; and as a Report prevails that the ſaid Slave is under ſeveral Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requeſts thoſe who may have any Claim to the ſaid Slave to make the ſame known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchaſe Money.

JOHN MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having lately purchaſed of *James Roberts*, of *Pittſylvania*, five Negro Slaves, namely, a Woman named *Betty*, and her four Children, *Jude*, *Beck*, *Fanny*, and *Sampſon*; and as a Report prevails that the ſaid Slaves are under ſeveral Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requeſts thoſe who may have any Claim to the ſaid Slaves to make them known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchaſe Money.

STEPHEN BEDFORD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Thurſday *the* 31*ſt of this Inſtant* (January) *at the Houſe of Colonel* Bernard Moore, *in* King William,

EIGHTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND for the Life of Colonel *Moore*, lying on *Mattapony* River, in the ſaid County, being the Land whereon Colonel *Moore* now lives. Alſo the Fee Simple Eſtate in eleven Hundred and twenty five Acres of exceeding fine well timbered Land, lying in the ſaid County, on *Pamunkey* River, below *Ruffin*'s Ferry, where Colonel *Moore* formerly lived. The above Lands are ſubject to Mrs. *Moore*'s Dower. At the ſame Time will be ſold all the perſonal Eſtate of Colonel *Moore*, conſiſting of Plate, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Horſes, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Utenſils, and ſixteen Houſe Servants.——And on *Tueſday* the 5th of *February*, being the Day after *Hanover* Court, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidders, at *Richmond* Town, the Remainder of Colonel *Moore*'s Slaves, being near one Hundred, amongſt which are Tradeſmen of ſeveral Sorts.——All the above Eſtate hath been conveyed to the Subſcribers, as Truſtees, for the Purpoſe of paying Colonel *Moore*'s Debts. As it is the Deſire of the Truſtees to make the moſt of the Eſtate, for the Benefit of the Creditors, they requeſt that all Perſons who have Mortgages on, or Demands againſt, the Eſtate, may attend the Sale, to aſſiſt them, and ſee that every Thing is conducted to their Satisfaction. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for the above Eſtate, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER, } Truſtees.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Williamſburg*, a tall ſlim likely *Virginia* born Negro Wench named LUCY, about eighteen Years of Age, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Coke*, of this City, deceaſed. I have great Reaſon to believe ſhe is harboured in or about *Williamſburg*. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for apprehending her.

FREDERICK BRYAN.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Chowan* County, *North Carolina*, a Negro Fellow, who calls himſelf ADAM, and branded on the Cheek D. C. He is about forty Years old, about five Feet five Inches high, and ſays he belongs to *Indian*. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOHN COFIELD.

POETS CORNER.

ADVICE, *or Moral Maxims.*

TO God give Glory, as he does command;
Consider Will ere aught you take in Hand.
Let your Companions ſtill be worthy Men,
And of your own Perfections be not vain.
Rather with others in Opinion join
Than fondly think they ſhould conform to thine.
All that's ſaid to you with Attention hear;
Aim not to make too much of Wit appear.
In Converſation ever be ſincere,
And ſtrive to ſuit it unto each Man's Sphere.
In Point of Promiſe uſe not too much Haſte,
But firmly ſtick to't when it once is paſt.
Be courteous, affable, of gentle Mind,
And with no haughty Airs receive Mankind.
Though not familiar, be in Carriage free.
Let Nothing without Thought decided be.
Love without Intereſt, pardon without Fear,
Reſpect to Nobles, without cringing, bear.
Carefully ſtrive to gain the Love of all;
Shun the litigious Bar, and Lawyers Brawl.
Into th' Affairs of others do not pry,
And to conceal your own with Caution try.
Lend with good Grace, yet with Diſcernment too;
Place your Rewards but where you're ſure they're due.
Whatever Figure in the World you beat,
Know your own Power, and don't exceed your Sphere.
On the unfortunate Compaſſion take;
Bear with Mens Failings; don't your Friend forſake.
When grieved, your Sorrow ſtruggle to ſubdue;
Rail with no poliſhed Raillery pave guiltleſs.
Make Peace amongſt Friends as their Contention ceaſe;
Where Diſcord reigns, endeavour after Peace.
Reſpect with kind Looks, without Flattery praiſe;
Ridicule not, the weak Laughter raiſe.
Judge of each Perſon on his better Side,
And do not provoke with too great a Pride.
Unbraid Nobody with a Service done,
But keep that Secret in your Breaſt alone.
Reſtrain your Anger, check your boiling Blood;
Of Paſſions above Nothing ſo bad,
Unleſs it be for the powerful God,
Who ſuch ſo ſtrictly has commanded and enjoyned.
[illegible] to his ſtrong Decrees;
[illegible] Perſons reſiſtleſs Power be;
[illegible] Tyrant be;
[illegible] know themſelves.
Of [illegible] keep your own Secret well;
Of [illegible] nor what others tell.

[illegible] ſaid Imported in the Ship Induſtry, *from* Limerick,
[illegible] SERVANTS, for ſix Years, amongſt them ſeveral
[illegible] which will be ſold at *Shocko's*, on *Monday* the
[illegible] (*January*) by DAVID ROSS.

PRINCE GEORGE County, *January* 1, 1771.

STOLEN away from the Subſcriber, the 27th [illegible] Negro Man named HANNAH, twenty eight [illegible] about five Feet [illegible] Inches high, well made, has a down Look, [illegible] and the Whites of her Eyes remarkably red; had on [illegible] Yarn Rogue, Jacket and white Yarn Serge [illegible] and carried with her ſome other Cloaths. She [illegible] *John Muſe's* Quarter on *Meherrin* [illegible] where ſhe has ſome Relations. Whoever [illegible] and bring her to me, ſhall have FORTY [illegible] and if taken out of this Colony, FIVE POUNDS.
JOHN THWEAT.

N. B. As ſhe has a Notion of Freedom, ſhe may perhaps paſs as a free [illegible] where ſhe is not known.

FIFTY CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES

will be SOLD at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 4th of *February*; the Time of Payment for which will be convenient for Purchaſers, and an undoubted Title made by 4 HUGH M'MEKIN.

To be LET on CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eaſtward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Maſter, which will be ready to take in her Load by the firſt of *February* next. Any Perſon inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to ſaid Maſter, or of the Subſcribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

HARDWARE River (ALBEMARLE) *December* 10, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ *James* & *Robert Donalds* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their Trade at this Place, I hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have open Accounts on my Books (or Meſſ. *Peterfield Trent* and *Hector M'Alpine*) to come and ſettle them; and in Order to prevent Diſputes hereafter, Bonds will be required for their reſpective Balances, for which Purpoſe I will attend regularly at this Place after the firſt of *January* next. Thoſe who fail to come and ſettle their Accounts after that Time may depend upon their being put in Suit, without farther Notice; and muſt blame themſelves for being put to Expenſe and Trouble, which I would willingly avoid. As it will be out of my Power to make perſonal Application to every One with whom I have Buſineſs, it is expected thoſe concerned will pay ſtrict Regard to this Advertiſement. 6 PETER DAVIE.

SHOCKO, *December* 17, 1770.

THE Subſcriber, having given up the Management of the Store kept by him at *Shocko*, on Account of *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, requeſts that all thoſe who are indebted to him, on open Account, will come and ſettle their reſpective Balances. Bond, or other Specialties, to prevent Diſputes, will be required; for which Purpoſe he will attend regularly, at this Place, until the firſt of *September* next. This Advertiſement, together with the Indulgence already given, will, he flatters himſelf, prevent a more diſagreeable Application. The Goods at that Store are now ſold under the Direction of *Alexander Buchanan*, where the Cuſtomers may be ſupplied on reaſonable Terms.
6 JAMES BUCHANAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 26th of *September* laſt, two young Negro Men; the one named JACK, the other SAM. JACK is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, very black, is well made, and of a pleaſing Countenance; had on when he went away a blue ſhort Jacket, pretty much worn, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, blackened much with Tar, as he had been lately working on Board a Veſſel, but had neither Shoes nor Stockings. SAM is of the yelloviſh Caſt, a low ſquat Fellow, has remarkable ſore Legs, and of a ſurly Countenance; had on when he went away a Jacket of a light Colour pretty much worn, an Oſnabrug Shirt, a new Felt Hat, and a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers much like *Jack's*, and has neither Shoes nor Stockings. Theſe Negroes left a Waggon on the Road to Mr. *Charles Irving's* in *Albemarle* County, and I expect will make for *Norfolk*, as they were brought from thence by Captain *John Kerr*, of whom I purchaſed them. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, at *Richmond* Town, or ſecures them ſo as I can get them, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, beſides the Allowance by Law.
Tf NEIL CAMPBELL.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for one Year, and entered on immediately*,

EIGHT Hundred and fifteen Acres of LAND in *Albemarle* County, lying on *Hardware* River, on which there is a large Store, a good Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other convenient Houſes. The Land is very level, and will produce good Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco; and the Plantation is in very good Order. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, the above Plantation, may come and ſee the Place. The Terms, and Time of Payment, will be made known by *James Buchanan*, Merchant at *Richmond*; or by the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.
6 PETER DAVIE.

HANOVER, Town, *July* 25, 1770.

THE Subſcriber having diſcontinued the Store kept by him in this Town, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to ſettle their Accounts immediately, by Payment or otherwiſe. This Advertiſement, together with the Indulgence he has already given, he hopes, will ſave farther Application, as all thoſe who do not comply with it may expect to have their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without other Notice, or Reſpect of Perſons. He has a Quantity of Goods, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money or ſhort Credit.
Tf JOHN SMITH.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting the Wife of the Subſcriber, or to tranſact any Buſineſs with her, on my Account, as I will not pay any more Debts of her contracting, nor allow her Receipts to be good.
3m THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

To be SOLD *at the Plantation where Mr.* Robert Alcock *lives, in the County of* Culpeper, *on the laſt Day of* February,

TWELVE Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of *Rappidan* and *Rabinſon's* River, in the ſaid County. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* following, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Eſquire, and a Diſcount allowed, at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be ſold in Parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has Directions to ſhow it to any Perſon who is deſirous of ſeeing it before the Day of Sale.
CHARLES GRYMES.
11 BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in *Nanſemond* County, Diſtance from *Suffolk* ſeven Miles, from *Norfolk* twenty ſeven. It contains one Hundred and ſeventy nine Acres, one Third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two Story Brickhouſe, with Outhouſes proper. Any One inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nanſemond*, or *Bryan Croſbie* in *Portſmouth*. Tf

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VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, November 5, 1770.

John Spear, and *Matthias Spear*, executors, *&c.* of *John Woolrich Spear*, deceaſed, plaintiffs, againſt *John Judia*, late of *Frederick* county, *Virginia*, and *Henry Grapel*, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Judia* being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *John Judia* in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, *John Judia*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Frederick*, in the county of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamſburg*.
BEN. WALLER.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, &c. *to be* SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE *in* Williamſburg.

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